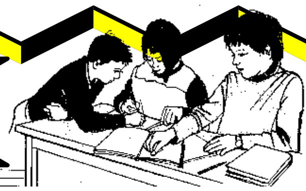


New Hello! Year two.

# قـــواعد ومـــهارات



## كيفيـــة تكويـــن السـؤال

أولاً : **اذا بدأت الجملة بـ** :-

**Yes/ No/ Of course/ Well / Sure / Ok/ perhaps / I think**

✍ ويكون السؤال هنا بفعل مساعد أو ناقص بمعنى ( هـل .. ؟ ) ونتبع الآتي :

✍ ١- تحذف Yes , No أو أي من الكلمات السابقة إن وجدت.

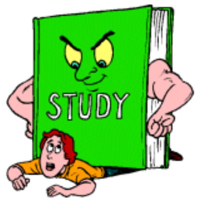
✍ ٢- نقدم الفعل المساعد أو الناقص علي الفاعل ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي



| Answer | Question |
|---|---|
| • yes, they like tea<br>• yes. I visited ali<br>• yes, I have | Do they like tea ?<br>Did you visit ali ?<br>Have you played football? |

✍ الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة هى :

**(am / is / are / was / were ) ( have / has / had) (can / could / shall should / will / would / may / might / must / ought to / had to)**



**أداة استفهام +am/is/are/was/were + فاعل +v+ing ?**

**what are you doing? what were you doing ?**

**أداة استفهام + do/does/did + فاعل +inf ?**

**How do you go to school? Where did Ahmed go yesterday?**

**أداة استفهام + has/have/had+فاعل +p.p. ?**

**how long have you been watching the film?**

**أداة استفهام + can/could/will/must الفعل المساعد الناقص++فاعل +inf? when will he arrive?**

✍ **لاحظ التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال او الاجابة** :-

| were you ...? | are you | yours | your | you | you | Question |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I was/ we were | I'm/ we are | Mine/ours | my – our | Me -us | I - we | Answer |

إذا لم تجد بالجملة فعلاً مساعداً أو ناقصاً عليك باتباع الآتي :-




✍ ١- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع به ( s ) نستخدم (does ) ويعودالفعل لمصدره

✍ ٢- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بدون ( s ) نستخدم ( do ) .

✍ ٣- إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضى نستخدم (did) ويعودالفعل لمصدره .

✍ ٤ اذا كانت الاجابة ب No وكانت الجملة مثبتة نسال عن شى اخر غير الموجود فى الجملة.

No. it is my first visit to Egypt→ ( is it your second visit to Egypt )

✍ ٥ بعض الاسئلة التى يمكن ان نجيب عنها بمعلومة وليس Noاو Yes فقط

Can I help you? ↔ ( yes, I want / would like ……can / may I have…?

✍ ٦-السؤال المذيل ( اليس كذلك) يعتمد على فهم الجملة:

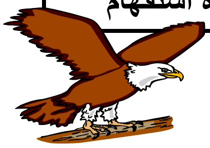
e.g. you know him , don't you ?

٧- هناك أسئلة مختصرة في المحادثة تشذ عن القاعدة العامة لتكوين السؤال ولها معاني جميلة وعليك حفظها

| And you? | Where to? | Where from? |
|---|---|---|
| What about you? | What else? | Why not? |

ثـــــانيا: إذا لم تبدأ الجملة بـ (Yes ,No ,Of course ) أو ما سبق نستخدم أداة الاستفهام ويكون شكل السؤال كالاتى:

| How long | have | you | Studied | English؟ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| أداة استفهام | فعل مساعد | فاعل | فعل أساسي | تكملة الجملة |



## استخدام أدوات الاستفهام

What ? ( فعل/ حدث / مفعول) ما / ماذا لفاعل او مفعول غير عاقل
What is he doing?/ what gives us milk ?
Where ? أين تسال عن المكان
When = how long ago ? متى للزمان
What is the time ? / what time is it ? كم الساعة
It' s five o' clock
What time do you get up ? ما الوقت
I get up at six o clock .
Which ...... اى / أيهما للتفضيل بين اثنين
Which + اسم + is/are + صفة مقارنة , اسم١ or اسم٢ ?
Which vehicle is faster , plane or train ?



Which + اسم + is/are +ضمير ملكية/ اسم شخص بملكية ?
Which car is yours/ ahmed's ? it is the red one
Whose + اسم الشئ + is this / are these ? من للملكية
Whose pen is this ?whose books are these ?
It/they belong/s to ( ضمير مفعول)/// او( اسم+صفة ملكية)
It is/they are + ( ضمير ملكية)او( اسم+صفة ملكية) &او اسم شخص + 's
الاجابة
Why .......? لماذا تسال عن السبب ولها إجابتين
Why couldn't you catch the bus? Because I got up late . سبب
Why did he go to the market ? to buy vegetables . غرض
How much + اسم شئ لا يعد ويعامل مفرد..........? كم الثمن / كم الكمية
How much water is there ?
How many + اسم شئ جمع ................? كم العدد
How many books are there ?




Who painted this picture ? من للشخص للعاقل
My sister painted this picture
Who /whom did you go to Luxor with ? من للمفعول العاقل
I went with my family
How long have you stayed in France ? (for/since )ما المدة الزمنية تسال عن
I have stayed in France for three weeks
How often = How many times.........? كم عدد المرات
( always –once – twice – three times – never- every week )أجابة ب
How often do you go to the library ?
I go to library twice a week .
What color do you want ? blue → ماللون
What size do you want / what is your size? medium 35 → ما المقاس

**Unit 1**

## Ability القدرة

**Can** يستطيع : تعبر عن القدرة على فعل شئ أو أن شئ مسموحا به فى الحاضر

▶I can come to the park this afternoon.

➔You can go to your friend's house, but come home at six o'clock.

➔ After lunch, we can go downstairs to the changing room to get ready for P.E.

**Can't** لايستطيع : تعبر عن عدم القدرة على فعل شئ أو أن شئ غير مسموحا به فى الحاضر

➲I can't stay after four o'clock. → Only engineers can use that computer

➲You can't look at the sun. → The bus can't go into the playground.

## Necessity and obligation الضرورة والإلزام

**must** يجب : تدل على وجوب فعل شئ فى الوقت الحاضر – اجبارى أو ضرورى

✪You must look right and left before you cross the road.

✪You must speak English very well to be an English teacher.

✪We must be careful in the laboratory!

**mustn't** – غير اجبارى أوغير ضرورى لا يجب : تدل على عدم وجوب فعل شئ فى الوقت الحاضر

☒You mustn't talk in the library.

☒You mustn't drink water from the river. It's not clean.

☒We mustn't talk to each other in the lesson

---

1. You .........look right and left before you cross the road.
a. has to b. must c. mustn't d. can't

2-Children ................ play with matches. It's dangerous.
a- must b– mustn't c– have to d– can't

3- He is late for school. He................ take a taxi.
a- need b- must c- mustn't d– have to

4- You............ look at the sun..
a -must b -can't c - can d-mustn't

5-You ................ put hot food fruit in the fridge.
a- must b– mustn't c– can d– could

6- You ........speak English very well to be an English teacher.
a- must b– mustn't c– can d– can't

7- You ................ drink water from the river. It's not clean
a- must b– mustn't c– can d– could

**Read and correct the underlined words**

1 We <u>must to</u> go to the laboratory for our science lessons. (..................)
2 Ali can <u>speaks</u> English in Mrs Mona's classroom. (..................)
3 You <u>must eat not</u> in the changing room. (..................)
4 You <u>mustn't</u> look after your health. (..................)
5 People <u>can</u> smoke in hospitals. (..................)
6. People <u>must</u> take long showers. (..................)

## Giving locations اعطاء مواقع

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| at the bottom of the stairs | أسفل السلم | in the middle | في وسط |
| at the end of the corridor | نهاية الطرقة | on the ground/first/second floor | في الدورالارضى/ الأول |
| at the top of the stairs | أعلى السلم | opposite the lab | أمام المعمل |
| upstairs | في الدور العلوي | Next to the library | بجوار المكتبة |
| downstairs | في الدور السفلي | between | بين |
| above | فوق | behind | خلف |

**1-Hamdi: Hello. My name is Hamdi. (1) ............... is your name?**
**Fareed: I'm Fareed. I'm new here. Where is the (2) ................?**
**Hamdi: It's the big room at the end of this (3)................. Do you today?**
**Fareed: Yes, at 10 o'clock.**
**Hamdi: You're in my P.E. class. Come with me.**
**Fareed: We (4) ........................hurry. It's almost 10 o'clock now.**

2-Ola : (1) ..................... is it?
Heba : It's (2) ..................... to classroom one, on the ground (3) ............ .
Ola : Where does the bus stop?
Heba : It stops outside the school(4) ...................

3.Tamer: Excuse me. Where is the office, please?
Teacher: ....................................................................
Heba : There is a big office in our school?

4-Hany : ................................................................ ?
Nabil : The toilets are upstairs at the end of the corridor.



# Unit 2



## Past simple الماضي البسيط

### ١. التكوين Form:

**يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثانى بأحد التراكيب التالية:**

١- بإضافة *ed* للفعل في الحالة العادية . E.g. Play→ played / talk → talked /open → opened
٢. بإضافة d فقط لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ e. E.g. live →lived / close → closed
٣. بإضافة ied وحذف الـy لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـy وقبله حرف ساكن. E.g. study → studied/ carry→ carried
٤. مضاعفة الحرف الأخير ثم وضع ed لو كان الفعل منتهياً بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك واحد وهناك تشديد على المقطع الأخير.

E.g. Stop → stopped / drop → dropped

ولكن اذا انتهى بـ( x / y / w ) وقبلة حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف . / follow →followed
fix → fixed

٥. هناك أفعال شاذة يجب أن تُحفظ.

E.g. buy → bought / take → took / build → built

### ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

**نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:**

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.



E.g. I <u>played</u> football yesterday.

1- There <u>was</u> a bridge here, Gezira Bridge, in 1872.
2- King Fuad <u>opened</u> Qasr al-Nil Bridge in 1933.
3- Salah al-Din al-Ayouby <u>built</u> it to protect Cairo.
4- It <u>took</u> eight years to complete.
5- Work <u>began</u> in 1176 and <u>finished</u> in 1183

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها " اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play tennis.

٣. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Once upon a time there <u>was</u> a boy ……

## ٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي البسيط:

(yesterday أمس، ago منذ ، last السابق ، the other day منذ أيام قليلة، once upon a time ذات مرة، in the past في الماضي، this morning هذا الصباح/ in + سنة ماضية / how long ago= When متى / in ancient times فى العصور القديمة )

## ٤. النفى Negation:

فى حالة النفى نستخدم ( المصدر + didn't )

→*I <u>did not arrive</u> late for school. You <u>didn't buy</u> a new notebook*

## ٥. السؤال:

هل Did + فاعل + inf …….? //// أداة استفهام + did + فاعل +inf ?

⇔ What time <u>did</u> you <u>go</u> to bed? Why <u>did</u> he <u>buy</u> that shirt?
↙ <u>Did</u> you <u>watch</u> TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't

---

1. When did Ali ……… that book?
a. buy b. bought c. buys d. brought
2. Mona……….. to school yesterday because she was ill.
a. not come b. doesn't come c. don't come d. didn't come
3- I -------------------------my aunt a week ago.
a- visited b- visit c - visiting d- visits
4- We ----------------an interesting film last night.
a- watch b-watched c –watched d- watches
5- When I was on holiday, I ------------------tennis everyday.
a- play b-playing c - played d- plays
6-There-----------a bridge here, Gezira Bridge, in 1872.
a- is b- were c - was d- be
7- King Fuad -----------------Qasral-Nil Bridge in 1933.
a- open b- opened c – opens d- opening
8- Salah al-Din al-Ayouby----------------it to protect Cairo.
a- built b- build c - builds d- building
9- It ---------------- eight years to complete.
a- takes b- take c - taking d- took
10- Work ---------------- in 1176 and finished in 1184.
a- began b- beginning c - begins d- begin
11- who did you meet an hour…………..?
a- yet b- for c- ago d- since

1-How long did it took to complete the palace? (..................)
2-The king builded the walls to protect the city (..................)
3- Where did you went on holiday last summer? (.......................)
4-i didn't met you yesterday.(....................)
5- naglaa took an English test next week. (.................)
6- were you go to the museum last week.( ................)

## Interrupting someone مقاطعة شخص

| | |
|---|---|
| ➢ Excuse me. | معذرة |
| ➔ Can I ask a question?<br>Can I just ask............? | هل تتبعنى؟ |
| ➲ I'm sorry to interrupt, but | هل هذا واضح لك ؟ |

## After people interrupt you بعد مقاطعة الناس لك

| | |
|---|---|
| Now, where was I? | والان اين كنت ؟ |
| ➔OK, I was talking about | فهمت بشكل صحيح ؟ |

1-Guide : This building was a library in Roman Times.
Tourist : Excuse me. Can I (1) .................... a question?
When did the Romans live here?
Guide : It's was around 30 BCE. Now, where (2) .................... I ?
Tourist : You were saying that was once the library.
Guide : Yes, people came here to(3) .................. and to study.
Tourist : Can I ask what they like doing?
Guide : They liked reading, music, sports.
Tourist : I'm sorry to (4) ................. you, but what sports did they play?
Guide : They liked ball games, like we do.

2.Guide: This pyramid is very old. It was used by …
Tourist: Excuse me. …..............................................................?
Guide: It was built about 3,000 years ago. Now, where was I?

3- A- …………………………………………………………?
b- salah al din built the citadel to protect cairo.

4- Why didn't you go to school yesterday?
b-………………………………………………………

5-A………………………………………………………?
B- I bought the shirt last week

# Unit 3

# forms of future انواع المستقبل

## ١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط



### ١. التكوين Form:

. المستقبل البسيط العادي وهو يتكون من will + inf

### ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حقائق مستقبلية Future facts:

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old.
My computer will be five years old this year.

٢. الوعد Promise:

E.g. I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam.

٣. عرض مساعدة Offering help:

E.g. Your bag looks heavy. Will I help you carry it?

٤. طلب مساعدة Asking for help:

E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please? / Will you send me some photos?

٥. التنبؤ (بدون دليل) Prediction:

E.g. I think it will rain tomorrow.
Do you think there will be flying cars in the future?
Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future?
There's a TV programme about wild life in Egypt. I think it will be good.

٦. القرار السريع Quick decision:

E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there.
I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed now.
The shirt is fashionable .I think I will buy it soon.
-I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.

٧-نستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية :

| | |
|---|---|
| predict-expect-hope- think – believe – promise –wonder - *suppose* | افعال |
| Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe | ظروف |
| Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think | تعبيرات |

٨ بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل البسيط :

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tomorrow | غدا | next week / month… | | | الأسبوع / الشهر القادم ............ |
| next | القادم / التالي | in the future | في المستقبل | in 2030 | في سنة ... (سنة في المستقبل) |

## ٢. المستقبل باستخدام be going to + inf :

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النيةاو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ننتهي من الترتيب له) :

E.g. 1-What are you going to do at the weekend?.
2- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)
3- We're going to stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already))
4-We're going to go on a long journey to the countryside

5-On Saturday, we're going to visit an ancient site

لاحظ اذا كان القرار فورى اوالان نستخدم will :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل ( نراة او نعرفة او نسمعه ) مع كلمات think /believe/ expect/ او شى على وشك الحدوث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيه look!/ watch out ! /lookout!/ :

E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
2-Look at this recklessمتهور driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.
3-Your glass is on the edge of the table. It is going to fall.
4-Stop dropping your phone! You're going to break it.
5-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
6- Watch out! You are going to fall .
7- look out ! the kid is going to fall off his bike.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فناخذ Will مثل :

*E.g.1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.*
*2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!*
*3- Sara is a good student .I think she will pass all her exams.*

٣. عند الحديث عن الطموحات نستخدم going to.

E.g. I am going to study medicine. ( ambition )

٤- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up......mind )

1 Next weekend, we.......... stay with our relatives in Port Said.
a. are going to b. will c. can't d. is going to

2 I'm sorry you are ill. I'm sure you.......... feel better soon.
a. are going to b. will c. can't d. going to

3 "We need some more eggs." "I .........go to the shops and get some."
a. going to b. will c. am d. is going to

4 Hassan .........spend the summer in Alexandria as he planned.
a. going to b. will c. can't d. is going to

5. Look, Grandma is carrying a lot of bags. I ......... her.
a. going to help b. will help c. help d. didn't help

6. It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We ......... the game!
a. are going to win b. win c. will win d. mustn't win

7. We ......... the museum tomorrow. Do you want to come with us?
a. can't visit b. are going to visit c. visit d. must visit

8. I'm hungry. I think .........a sandwich.
a. I have b. I'm going to have c. I'll have d. I had

9- "Can anyone help me carry this heavy box?" "Yes, of course. I..................you."
a- can't help b- am going to help c- will help d- helps

10- Look at the sky! It's full of dark clouds. It............... soon.
a- can't rain b- is going to rain c- will rain d- rain

11- Do you think there..........flying cars in the future?
a- is b- am going to be c- will be d- was

12- I can't ride a bike very well. Oh no, I...............crash!
a-'m going to crash! b- will crash. c- crash. d- crashed

13- It's six a.m. and it's already 25°C. It ............ very hot today.
a- would be b- is going to be c- is d- will be

14-It's not very hot today. I think I ...... my sweatshirt.
a- wear    b- will ear    c- am going to wear    d- wears

15- Hamdi is very fast. I think he...................in the Olympic Games one day!
a- would be    b- is going to be    c- is    d- will be

1- I'm not very hungry. I think I <u>have</u> a salad. (..................)
2 -Next weekend, we <u>stay</u> with our relatives in Port Said. (..................)
3 -I'm sorry you are ill. I'm sure you <u>feel</u> better soon. (..................)
4-We <u>will</u> take the train to Luxor next week. We already have our tickets. (..................)
5-It's cloudy. I think it <u>should</u> rain. (.......................)

## Making arrangements on the phone عمل ترتيبات على الهاتف

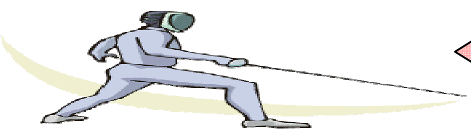
| | |
|---|---|
| ➲ Hello. (الاسم) speaking.. | أهلا.........يتكلم |
| ➲ Is (الاسم) there, please? | هل.......................موجود؟ |
| ➲ Who is speaking please? | من المتصل من فضلك؟ |
| ➲ May I speak to (الاسم) please? | هل ممكن ان اتحدث الى.......من فضلك؟ |
| ➲ Yes, just a moment. | نعم لحظة. |
| ➲ No, I'm sorry _ isn't here at the moment. | لا أنا أسف ــ ليس هنا الأن. |
| ➲Can I take a message? | هل استطيع أخذ رسالة |
| ➲Can you ask (الاسم) to phone me, please? | هل يمكن أن تطلب من ــــ الاتصال بي من فضلك؟ |
| ➲Thank you for calling back. | شكرا على اتصالك |

**1. Sara is calling Leila at home.**

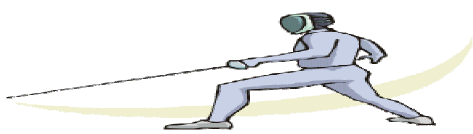
Sara: Hello. Is Leila there, please?
Mrs Eman: No, I'm sorry, she isn't here at the (1) ................. Who's please?
Sara: It's Sara. (2) ............................will Leila be home?
Mrs Eman: She'll be home at six. Can I take a (3) ................................?
Sara: Yes, please. Can you (4) ....................... Leila to phone me tonight?
Mrs Eman: OK, I'll do that. Goodbye!

2-Youssef: Hello. Is Hazem 1 ................... please?
Mother: I'm sorry, Hazem isn't here at the 2 ........... Who's 3............... , please?
Youssef: It's Youssef.
Mother: Hello, Youssef. Can I 4 ............... a message?
Youssef: Yes, can you ask Hazem to 5 ............... me, please?
Mother: Of course. I think he 6 ............... home at about four o'clock.
Youssef: Thank you. Goodbye.

3.Hassan: Hello, can I speak to Ali, please?
Mother: .............................................................................................
Ali: Hello, Hassan. Thank you for calling back!



Unit 4



# Relative Clauses ضمائر الوصل

## Who – Which – That – Where

### ( who – that ) الذى – التى : تستخدم مع العاقل

- Miss Amal is the teacher who teaches us science.
- Mr Hamed has a son who is a doctor.
- The stadium has 75,000 seats for people who want to watch sports.

### ( which – that ) الذى – التى : تستخدم مع غير العاقل(أشياء وحيوانات)

- That's the horse which/that won the competition.
- What's the name of the book which you are reading?
- We bought a flat which is near the school.

### ( where) حيث : تستخدم مع المكان

- This is the house where Grandfather lived.
- This is the village where my father was born.
- There is also a stadium where you can watch horse riding

١-لاحظ اذا وجد حرف مع المكان فاننا نستخدم which وليس where

→→That is the flat which we live in

٢-لاحـظ : نستخدم (which) مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل ( او كانت جملة لتعريف المكان.

- This is the school which was built last year.
- Cairo International Stadium is in Nasr City, which is in the northeast of Cairo

1- Mr. Hamed has a son ...........is a doctor.
a- who b- which c- where d- what

2- We bought a flat........... is near the school.
a- who b- which c- where d- what

3- What's the name of the book...........you are reading?
a- who b- which c- where d- what

4- The people........... live next door are very friendly.
a- who b- which c- where d- what

5- This is the village...........my father was born.
a- who b- which c- where d- what

6- Please show me the photos..........you took on Sports Day.
a- who b- which c- where d- what

9-Tennis is a game........... many people enjoy.
a- who b- which c- where d- what

10- That's the sports club ...........my brother plays basketball.
a- who b- which c- where d- what

11- Hamdi is the boy ...........can swim really fast.
a- who b- which c- where d- what

12- This is a bird ...........lives in the desert.
a- who b- what c- where d- that

13- That is the shop ...........Magda bought her jumper.
a- who b- which c- that d- where

14- There are many spaces................... are used for other sports.
a- who b- which c- where d- what

**15 There is also a stadium ...................you can watch horse riding.**
**a- who b- which c- where d- that**

1- This is the place <u>who</u> I visited last week. (..................)
2- Football is a sport <u>where</u> I like. (..................)
3- A good friend is someone <u>which</u> helps others. (..................)
4- Cairo is the city <u>who</u> is crowded. (..................)
5- English is a subject <u>where</u> I like. (..................)

| Encouraging someone to do something تشجيع شخص للقيام بشيء ما | Agreeing to do something الموافقة على القيام بشيء ما |
|---|---|
| ➢ Don't worry , it's not difficult. لا تقلق ليست صعبة | All right ! I will play حسنا سالعب |
| ➔ Oh, come on ,it will be fun. أسرع سيكون هذا ممتع | ➔ Ok.I will do it حسنا سافعل |
| Oh , go on .هيا استمر<br>You can do it .تستطيع فعل ذلك | |

**1-Baher: My older sister wants me to play volleyball with her, but I don't want to play with her.**
**Lamia: Oh, 1 ……………., you like playing volleyball with your sister.**
**Baher: Yes, I do, but all the people in her team are much older than me.**
**Lamia: You 2…………. it! You're really good at volleyball.**
**Baher: It's in the new sports club. I don't know how to get there.**
**lamia: 3 …………worry, it‘s not difficult. I can go with you.**
**Baher; Will you play, too?**
**Lamia: Yes! Come on, it ………… be fun.**
**Baher: ………. right! I'll play.**

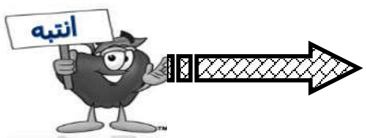
**2.Munir: Let’s play squash.**
**Hatem: I’m tired. I’d like to go home.**
**Munir: ..................................................................................!**
**Hatem: All right! I’ll play!**

3- Mazin : I want to learn to play table tennis , but I don't think I will be good at it .
Salem : Don't ----------------------------------



# Unit 5






## Present Perfect المضارع التام

### ١. التكوين Form

(she /he /it ) ⟶ has } + p.p

(I /we /they/ you ) ⟶ have

**٢. الاستخدام Usage:** يستخدم المضارع التام ليعبر عن فعل حدث منذ فترة قصيرة.

❶ **Magda's uncle has worked in Germany. He has visited many countries.**
❷ **Yasser has become an engineer.**
❸ **She has stopped swimming and has become a university graduate.**
❹ **People haven't written about him in the newspaper.**

**٣. السؤال question:** لتكوين سؤال بـ هل نستخدم Have / has + subject + P. P

❖ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

**لاحظ : الفرق بين Have been // Have gone**

**has/have been to** ذهب الى مكان وعاد منه

**e.g My father has been to Cairo . He returned yesterday.**
**➔Ahmed, where have you been ?**

**has/have gone to** ذهب الى مكان ولم يعد او فى الطريق الى هناك

**►Hassan has gone to England .He is in England now**
**➔Ali has gone to school./ where has heba gone? I can't find her.**

1-His father is there now. His father has………..there to work
a-gone b- been c-be d- go
2- Hanan has ……..these beautiful pictures.
a-draw b- drew c-draws d- drawn
3- ............... you met our new English teacher?.
a-Have b- Has c-Having d- Do
4- Imad and his brother have……..a lot of sports competitions
a-win b- won c-wins d- winning
5. ………you finished your homework, Warda?
a. Has b. Did c. Had d. Have
6. I've been to Cairo but I ……… been to Luxor.
a. not b. haven't c. never d. have
7. Hamdi has ……… to England. He'll be home next week.
a. gone b. been c. go d. went

1-john has <u>been</u> to England. He is coming back tomorrow. (……………….)
2-Ali's friend has <u>wrote</u> him an email. (……………….)
3-Which famous places have you <u>visit</u>? (……………….)
4- reem has <u>buys</u> anew computer.(……………….)

| **Introducing people** تقديم الناس | |
| --- | --- |
| **Have you met (my friend)?ــ هل قابلت** | **How do you do? كيف حالك؟** |
| **This is (my neighbour, Mr Adam).ــ هذا جاري** | **Pleased to meet you. / It's nice to meet you. سعيد بلقائك** |

**4.Tamer is introducing his cousin to Karim.**
Tamer: Hi, Karim. This is my cousin, Samir. He lives in Jordan.
Karim: Pleased to meet you too, Samir. Samir: It's nice to (1) .................... you, Karim.

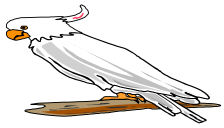
(2)........................ you visited Cairo before?
Samir: No, I (3) ........................, but I've been to Siwa.
Karim: Do you mean that you've been to Siwa but not to Cairo?
Samir: That's right! I (4) .................................. there with my university.

6.Amal: Nahla, have you met my teacher, Miss Amira?
Nahla: How do you do?
Miss Amira: ..............................................................................................

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★



# Unit 6



## Present Perfect المضارع التام

←←←يستخدم المضارع التام للتحدث عن خبرات سابقة.

→*I've eaten fish by the beach. I haven't been to Dubai.*

**نستخدم ( ever ) في السؤال**

♣Have you ever been to the desert ?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, I have never been there
Has it ever snowed in Cairo?

**نستخدم ( never ) في النفى**

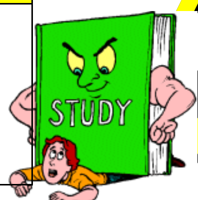
★He's never ridden a camel and he's never seen the sea.
★Some tribes have never left the rainforest
★In Antarctica, some of the ice has melted.

1- In Antarctica, the ice ............. never melted.
a-have b- is c- can d- has
2-Has Mona ............. written an email to someone in England?
a-never b- ever c- yesterday d- soon
3- It has never ............. in Cairo.
a- snow b- snowed c- snows d- snowing
4. Some people have ......... seen snow.
a. ever b. can't c. no d. never
5. Have you ever ......... English food?
a. ate b. eat c. eaten d. eating

1-Have you ever <u>go</u> to the desert? (..................)
2- Have you <u>never</u> swum in the sea? (..................)
3- <u>Has</u> you ever watched a comic film? (..................)

## Asking for clarification طلب توضيح أمر

**Sorry. Could you say that again?** اسف هل يمكن ان تقول هذا مرة اخرى
**Sorry, can you repeat that, please?** اسف هل يمكن ان تكرر هذا مرة ثانية
**Is that what you mean?** هل هذا ما تعنى
**What do you mean? Do you mean...?** ماذا تعنى



| Expressing clarification & understanding التعبير عن الفهم |
|---|
| **That's right.** هذا صحيح. |
| **I see** أتفهم ذلك |

**1.Mona and her teacher are discussing the wind.**

Teacher: One of the windiest places on earth is Cape Denison.
Mona:(1) ......................., can you (2) .......... that, please?
Teacher: Yes, Cape Denison. It's in Antarctica. In 1913, scientists measured the (3) .............................. at 153 kilometres an hour.
Mona: Do you (4) ............................. that the wind is that strong all the time?
Teacher: No, but it was that strong for an hour.
Mona: That's very interesting.

2.Munir: There are 28 letters in the Arabic alphabet but only 26 in English
Hatem: Do you mean that Arabic has more letters?
Munir: ..................................................

3.Nabila: I visited a town in England called Bury.
Reem: ..........................................................................................................?
Nabila: Yes, I said that I visited a town in England called Bury.

✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪✪

# Unit 7

## Present Perfect المضارع التام

**يستخدم المضارع التام مع just لنقول أن شئ ما حدث منذ فترة قصيرة .**

♣ We had a great holiday. We've just arrived home. ( just) لاحظ مكان
★ They've just shown a school in Dubai.

**يستخدم المضارع التام مع already لنقول أن شئ ما حدث قبل توقعه**
**تأتى already بين (have ) و (has) و التصريف الثالث أو فى نهاية الجملة**

♣I have already had lunch . ♣ Leila has finished her homework already.
➔They've got 20 right answers already
←We've seen schools in Brazil and China already

**يستخدم المضارع التام مع yet لنقول أن شئ ما متوقع حدوثه**
**تأتى yet فى نهاية السؤل و الجملة المنفية.**

♣Have you finished your homework yet? (= I expect you have finished.)
♣I haven't had breakfast yet. (= I expect that I will have it soon.)
►We haven't seen one in Egypt yet

1- Have you done your English home work..................?
a- just b- yet c- never d- ever
2-Fareeda is not hungry because she has ..................had lunch.
a- yet b- already c- never d- usually
3-This cup is clean. I have ................washed it.
a- just b- yet c- ever d- never
4- Lamia is only three, so she can't read or write ………….

a- never b- ever c -yet d- just

5- I'm not going to watch that programme. I've seen it…………..

a- already b- yet c- ever d- never

6-Hatem has been to Alexandria, but he hasn't been to Luxor………….

a- yet b- just c- never d- ever

7- The bus has ….. left! I can see it over there

a- never b- just c- yet d- usually

8- I've just ………………….. lunch.

a- have b- has c- having d- had

9- Munir has read/that book/three times ………….

a- usually b- never c- already d- yet

1 I've yet seen that movie, so I don't want to see it again. (………………)

2 I don't need any more juice since Ahmed has only bought some. (………………)

3 I haven't done my homework then, so I can't go out now. (………………)

4 They've just showed an amazing animal programme on TV. (………………)

5-I'm hungry. I haven't had lunch already. (………………)

---

| Giving and asking for recommendations إعطاء و طلب التوصيات | |
|---|---|
| Let's watch the film. | هيا بنا |
| Shall we watch (the comedy)? هل سوف | |
| I recommend (that) we watch (a quiz Show). | أوصي ب |
| Would you recommend it? Why? Why not? | هل توصي بـ |
| **Responding to recommendations الرد على التوصيات** | |
| I I'd rather watch (a film).أفضل مشاهدة فيلم | |
| I would/wouldn't recommend it. اوصى بذلك | |
| I (don't) like the sound of that. أحب / لا أحب ذلك | |
| It sounds interesting/ great/ boring. هذا يبدو ـــ | |

**1.Dina and Sawsan are discussing what to watch tonight**

**Dina: There's a film on TV tonight. (1) ……………… watch it.**
**Sawsan: Is it Meet my Cousins? I (2) ……………… like the sound of that.**
**Dina: What would like to watch, then, Sawsan?**
**Sawsan: I'd (3) ………… watch the nature programme. It's about elephants. It (4) ……………………………… interesting.**
**Dina: I don't think I've seen that.**
**Sawsan: Great! You'll love it!**

**2-Hala: 1**………………… we watch a film on TV? It's about a thief.
**Noha:** I don't like **2** …………………of that. I'd **3**……………. watch the comedy. It starts at half past seven.
**Hala:** Oh, is it *Laugh with Leon*? I've seen it already.
**Noha:** Would you **4…………** it?
**Hala:** Yes, I laughed a lot. It's about a very funny man.

3.Omar: Let's watch something on TV.
Nabil: OK. ..............................................................................
Omar: No, I wouldn't recommend it. It's not very funny.

# Unit 8

## Present Perfect المضارع التام

يستخدم المضارع التام مع for لنقول كم المدة التى استغرقها حدث (طول المدة).

♣ I have lived here for 13 years.
♣Have you been at this school for a long time?
♣No, I've only been here for a month.
→Firefighters have been at the building for more than four hours.

يستخدم المضارع التام مع since لنحدد بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)

♣I've studied English since I was eight years old.
↙Has your uncle worked at the hospital since he moved to Cairo?
⌧Yes, he has. He's worked there since 2008:

مقارنة المضارع التام بالماضى البسيط.

نستخدم الماضى البسيط عندما نتكلم عن حدث تم وانتهى فى وقت محدد فى الماضى

♣My uncle has lived in England for ten years. He moved there ten years ago.
⌧I lived in London in 2010. ( I no longer live there.)

لاحظ : ماضى بسيط + since + مضارع تام

⌧I haven't seen such a bad storm since I was a little boy
→Khaled has not used a camera since he bought a mobile phone last year.
→ My uncle has been a firefighter since he left school in 1994

| Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة) | For + مدة كاملة |
|---|---|
| Yesterday/ morning/evening | ( a week – a month – a year ) |
| 1995 /2003/2016 | ( three hours / minutes ) |
| Monday/ Friday | ( five days /ten years ) |
| January* march/may | ( a long/short time / ages ) |
| Winter/ spring | – a night- more than-some time |
| 7 o'clock | a while / a decade /a season/ ever |
| last night/week/ month | For the last + مدة زمنية |
| I /He/she *was* ........... | for the last week/ month. |
| The beginning of.................. | a/an تاتى مع كل ماانتهى ب s وبدا |
| Since the last + اسم | |
| since the last visit. | |



1. Omar has lived in El Minya ......... 2012.
a. for b. at c. in d. since
2- Ali has had his phone .......... the beginning of this year.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
3- Have you lived in this village............. a long time?
a- for b- since c- ago d- just

4 I haven't seen Hassan .............last Tuesday.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
5- Sara has wanted to be a doctor ........she was seven years old.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
6- I haven't seen him.......... the last week.
a) ago b) already c) for d) since
7-Firefighters have been at the building ............... more than four hours.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
8 The building has been empty ..................May.
a- for b- since c- ago d- in
9-I've lived here ........................... 13 years
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
10-Has your uncle worked at the hospital ................ he moved to Cairo?
a- for b- since c- ago d- just

| Talking about the news التحدث عن الأخبار |
|---|
| Have you heard what happened to...? هل سمعت ما حدث لـــ؟ |
| Did I tell you about what happened last week?ــــهل أخبرتك عن |
| I believe (he gave prizes). |
| Is it true that (Omar won a prize)? |
| They say (there's going to be a storm |
| **Responding to news الاستجابة للأخبار** |
| I didn't know that. أنا لم أعرف ذلك. |
| I heard about that. لقد سمعت عن هذا. |
| Tell me more. اخبرني المزيد. |

**1.Kamal and Imad are discussing today's news.**
Kamal: Have you heard what (1) ................................ in the city today?
Imad: Yes, there was a fire in the new hotel.
Kamal: That's right. Is it (2) ............ that some people were in rooms on the second floor?
Imad: Yes, they couldn't use the stairs. Firefighters used ladders to help them.
Kamal: I (3) ............................ about that.
Imad: They (4) ........................... that the firefighters were very brave.

2.Mona: ..............................................................................?
Fatma: No. What happened to your sister?
Mona: She won a prize for writing an English poem.

3.Zeinab: Is it true that Sara is in hospital?
Randa: Yes...................................... She broke her leg
Zeinab: Poor Sara!

4- heba:..............................................................?
Grandmother: I have lived in this house for 30 years

# unit 9

## Used to + inf كان معتادا أن

تستخدم قاعدة ( used to ) للتعبير عن عادة كانت تحدث فى الماضى و انتهت.

♣ My father used to work in a bank, but now he works in an office.
♣ Messengers used to carry envelopes to people on foot.
➔It used to be popular to send letters by pigeon.

لنفى قاعدة ( used to ) نستخدم did + not + use to + infinitive

♣I didn't use to like salad when I was younger, but I love it now. .
♣They didn't use to send e-mails, like many people do today.

فى السؤال نستخدم Did + subject + use to + infinitive ?

♣ Did your mother use to read to you when you were younger?
-Yes, she did. - No, she didn't
Where did you use to live before you moved here?
►We used to live in a village.

1- In the past, people ............ to send a lot of letters.
a- use b- uses c- using d- used
2- They didn't ........ to send emails, like many people do today.
a- use b- uses c- using d- used
3- How ............... they use to send these letters?
a- do b- did c- does d- will
4- Messengers used to ........ the envelopes to people on foot.
a- carry b- carried c- carries d- carrying
5- It ............ to be popular to send letters by pigeon.
a- used b- uses c- using d- is used
6- What kind of TV programme did you ............ to watch?
a- use b- uses c- using d- used
7. What did you .........watch on TV when you were younger?
a. use b. use to c. used to d. used
8. I .........like tennis, but now I love it.
a. not use to b. not used to c. didn't use to d. didn't used to

1-sameh: what did you use to do when you were young?
Omar:......................................................................

2-esraa : ......................................................................?
mona : yes, I did. my mother used to walk with me